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Newspapers as indicated.

PROBLEMS BESET BUILDING INDUSTRYCONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES IN VARES -- Sarajevo, Oslobodjenje, 23 Mar 51

The building project in Vares in Bosnia-Herzegovina ranks next to Zenica and Jablanica in importance and size. The plan calls for the construction of about 150 new installations on this site. Their value will be about 170 million dinars in the Brezik and Droskovac areas alone.

From the beginning, the planners have been faced with the problem of how to build so many installations in the fairly narrow Vares area, which is surrounded on all sides by high hills. Consequently, the planners have not yet decided where to set up the factories, warehouses, apartment houses, etc. The fairly inconvenient location even requires some unusual construction, as, for instance, eight-story apartment houses and industrial railroad tracks cut into the hill, one below the other, making construction more expensive than in more favorably situated areas.

Meanwhile, the earlier difficulties have been overcome and work begun; about 20 tons of various materials are being received daily. At present, the most extensive construction is under way in Brezik. A road with a 70-meter-long viaduct is being built between Kralupi and Brezik; railroad tracks are being cut into the hills at different levels; a cableway is being constructed between Brezik and Droskovac; an industrial water system is being installed, etc. The largest installations in Droskovac (loading and unloading bunkers and a supporting wall) will require the excavation of 49,000 cubic meters of soil and the use of about 200 carloads of cement.

To complete the construction plan on time requires a speed-up in planning, and the procurement of the necessary machinery, ~~manpower~~ and materials. The main plans for Vares are still incomplete, which prevented the beginning of construction in January or February 1951. The recent transfer of the planning and designing offices to Vares should result in speeding construction.

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The Vares building site, which has only one compressor, lacks even the most indispensable machinery. The Ministry of Construction of Bosnia-Herzegovina is attempting to obtain some machinery from other construction sites in the republic. But this may not solve the problem, for machinery from the Zenica, Jablanica, or Lukavac sites cannot be considered because construction there is as important as it is in Vares. Besides, some machinery needed in Vares is not generally available in Bosnia-Herzegovina; the only answer is to borrow it from the other republics, where the construction-machinery situation is better.

Skilled and unskilled manpower are no less a problem than machinery. Even though this building site is difficult to work on, some srez administrations for manpower are sending women, old men, and other unfit workers. At times workers have been misinformed concerning working contracts, and have arrived believing they would obtain a 3-month contract, although the Ministry of Labor regulation calls for a contract of at least 6 months. This irregular procedure in hiring workers causes unnecessary difficulties, considering that workers in Vares have better earning possibilities than at other building sites. Each worker in Vares has a work order for the month, and therefore knows beforehand the amount of his earnings for the month.

The General Directorate for Construction of Bosnia-Herzegovina should pay more attention to and help obtain the necessary number of skilled technicians for Vares. Vares now has a sufficient number of technicians numerically, but the majority of them are very young and inexperienced.

The magnitude of the construction to be done in Vares in 1951 requires that construction material and food be obtained on time. The building-site management should be thinking of this now, for if action is left until the summer months the railroad may be blocked during its conversion to standard gauge.

TO INVEST 200 MILLION DINARS IN NEW BUILDINGS -- Belgrade, Politika, 7 Mar 51

Pec, 6 March -- In 1951, 200 million dinars are to be invested in industrial buildings to be constructed in Kosmet Oblast, or four times as much as was invested in 1950. A cotton factory is under construction at Pristina, an electric power plant at the Kosovo Mine, a rotary kiln at the Goles Mine, and a flotation installation at the Novo Brdo Mine.

Construction has begun on a large transformer station which will connect the Kosovo basin with the main high-tension transmission lines of the Vlasina-Mavrovo hydroelectric power system. The electric power plant in Kosovo and the plant in Zvecan will supply power to the knitting mill in Pristina.

The installation of the rotary kiln at the Goles Mine will increase the production of calcined magnesite so that it will satisfy Yugoslav needs, and some will be exported.

To date, work is progressing most rapidly on the cotton factory. Up to the end of 1950, 35 of the 100 concrete buildings were finished. Warehouses for finished goods, an auxiliary workshop, and foundations for the raw-materials warehouses were finished in 1950.

The construction industry in Kosmet Oblast today is exceeding its plan for the production of stone, gravel, bricks, and tile so that it can distribute over 60 percent of its production to other oblasts.

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Preparations for the 1951 construction season have already begun. The lime kiln at Kacanik will produce four carloads of lime daily. A new brick factory has been put in operation in Zitkovac. All the enterprises have sufficient trucks and vehicles for the transport of construction materials.

The unions of the construction enterprises have pledged to put all the large projects now under construction into operation by the end of October.

ISSUES DECREE ON CONSTRUCTION -- Belgrade, Borda, 17 Mar 51

Recently, the federal government issued a decree on construction, which prohibits the construction in 1951 of projects not called for by the plan and calls for the fulfillment of the construction plan in its entirety. One construction project will not be replaced by another unless approved by the federal or republic economic council. The sum of money allotted for construction projects also may not be changed. By this policy, the government expects to speed up planned construction, reduce its cost, and conserve building material.

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